Fig. 1, and column 5, line 7 through column 7, line 56). Fujimoto specifically teaches a method of adjusting graphics data so as to maintain a proper aspect ratio on an image monitor, because absent such adjusting, the rendering of the graphics data will be "distorted", such that, for example, the rendering of a circle will appear as an ellipse (Fujimoto, column 2, lines 14-29).
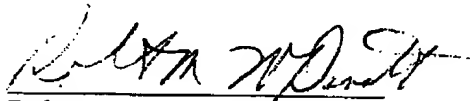
The Examiner relies upon Sawai for teaching a display having a wide-1 mode of 848x480 pixels, which is substantially equal to the Applicant's claimed 852x480 resolution. The Applicant concurs that Sawai teaches a display mode of 848x480, but respectfully notes that Sawai *teaches against* changing the horizontal resolution of an image to create an image in this display mode.

Sawai teaches a technique for generating a user interface in a choice of display formats, "normal-mode" and "wide-mode". Sawai specifically teaches against the mere stretching of a normal-mode image to fit a wide-mode display. Instead, Sawai teaches that the image is composed of a variety of parts: "common parts" that are common to both the normal-mode display and the wide-mode display; "normal-mode parts" that are displayed only when presenting in the normal-mode; and "wide-mode parts" that are displayed only when presenting in the wide-mode. As illustrated in Sawai's FIGs. 7-9, the two different display modes each contain parts of the user interface. Note that the width of each of the parts in each display is the same, the difference being the spacing of the parts within each display. Sawai describes this rendering of parts at column 8 line 50 through column 10, line 65, and concludes with: "In *contrast*, if image processing is executed in the wide-mode so that UI picture data created in accordance with the normal mode is extended in the horizontal direction, the above-described windows and panels *are distorted* by extending in the horizontal direction. This makes the resulting image appear much different from that which would otherwise be in the normal mode, thus making the user feel *uncomfortable*." (Sawai, column 10, line 66 through column 11, line 6.)

Because both Sawai and Fujimoto both teach against distorting an image by stretching it in only one dimension, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be lead by either Sawai or Fujimoto, individually or collectively, to the Applicant's claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejections of record, allow all the pending claims, and find the present application to be in condition for allowance. If any points remain in issue that may best be resolved through a personal or telephonic interview, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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On __11 May 2003__   By _____